

In Middle America, A Mood of Despair

Polls Show a Dramatic Loss of Faith
in Leaders and Pessimism on Future

This article was based on door-to-door reporting by Washington Post staff writers David S. Broder, James Johnson and Paul Taylor and on Washington Post-ABC News polling nationally and in six Knoxville and Knox County, Tennessee, precincts.

Washington Post Service
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee — For generations, the people of Knox County have been characterized as conservative, patriotic and Republican. No Democrat has ever represented their Tennessee Valley congressional district, and for six years these voters gave Ronald Reagan their ardent support.

Now, on the surface, there seems no reason for any of that to be different today — but it is, dramatically. Five days of intensive door-to-

door interviews with voters and a wide cross section of community leaders here disclosed strikingly negative feelings about the direction of the country and the performance of its leaders, including President Reagan.

And the words of disappointment, cynicism and concern voiced here are echoed in other parts of the country, national polls show. Measures of pessimism, worry about the future and distrust of government are all on the rise.

In the Knoxville suburbs, Dan Helton, 28, seated in the living room of his attractive ranch-style house, a \$35,000 car parked outside his door, said: "You can't trust anybody. The quality of trust in people is just out of the question anymore. It's the American way, seemingly. It's a sickening way to feel."

Politicians are definitely included in that not-to-be-trusted category. "We're losing faith in our leaders," said Wayne Spurgeon, an anesthesia coordinator at a local hospital. "We don't vote for a person, we vote for an image he wants us to see."

Not since similar Washington Post surveys in the early 1970s, when 1960s optimism gave way to disillusionment over the Vietnam war and what many viewed as a collective national breakdown, has the political climate seemed to have veered so quickly toward distrust and cynicism.

On a number of fronts, voters say, from White House to Wall Street to pulpit to corporate headquarters, things appear to have slipped disturbingly out of control. This sense of a loss of control over the nation's destiny creates concern about who is in charge of the country and where the nation is headed.

The reasons for this are both specific and elusive.

There is disappointment with Mr. Reagan, who had become a symbol of hope and better times. He remains personally popular, largely free from the kind of hostility that surrounded Mr. Johnson and Nixon presidencies in their final years, but his credibility has suffered a severe blow because of the Iran-contra scandal.

The lack of trust in government is widespread, regardless of Mr. Reagan's popularity and even aside from his current crisis. Early in his second term, before the Iran disclosures, when Mr. Reagan's popularity was high, six of 10 people questioned in Washington Post-ABC News polls said the government in Washington could be trusted to do the right thing "only some of the time," a level of distrust nearly as

specific and elusive.

See VOTERS, Page 8

Poles Accuse U.S. Diplomat Of Espionage

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The Polish government accused a U.S. diplomat stationed here of spying. Wednesday said his activity was evidence of aggressive and ongoing U.S. espionage in East bloc countries.

The government spokesman, Jerry Urban, said that Albert

Ira says it has sentenced an American engineer to 10 years in prison for spying. Page 3.

Mueller, a second secretary in the political section of the U.S. Embassy, had been "caught red-handed" on Saturday as he met with a contact to deliver espionage equipment, money and instructions.

Mr. Urban said that Mr. Mueller had been detained by the police until he was identified as a diplomat, then released to U.S. officials.

The Polish Foreign Ministry delivered a protest note to U.S. officials in Warsaw on Monday about Mr. Mueller's activity but had not formally expelled him from the country, he said. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said Mr. Mueller left Poland on Sunday.

At his weekly press conference, Mr. Urban showed Western and Polish journalists a film that he said showed Mr. Mueller meeting with a contact in a wooded area in Warsaw. The film also showed Mr.

See POLAND, Page 8

Kiosk

Confidence Vote Ordered in Italy

ROME (Reuters) — A vote of confidence that is expected to bring down Italy's new minority government and provoke a general election on June 21 will be held on Tuesday, parliament floor leaders decided Wednesday night.

The leaders in the Chamber of Deputies decided on the date after a meeting to discuss the timetable for the rest of a confidence debate in the caretaker administration of the Christian Democratic prime minister, Amintore Fanfani.

A bust of Stalin in the central square of Fier, Albania, sets the tone for the world's last Stalinist state. Page 7.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Sri Lanka bombed Tamil areas in retaliation for the bomb attack in Colombo. Page 2.

■ Army engineers in Argentina ended a revolt to protest human rights trials. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ West German metalworkers and their employers reached a contract settlement. Page 11.



Filibuster in Japanese Diet Takes a Toll

Members of the Japanese parliament, or Diet, taking maps early Wednesday as the opposition drug its feet over the 1987 national budget. The opposition, by means of a seldom-used delaying tactic, sought to eliminate a sales tax proposed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Page 7.

Hopes High as Arms Talks Resume Today

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

U.S. and Soviet negotiators resume talks in Geneva on Thursday that could lead to the most significant arms control accord since the 1972 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

There is strong political pressure both in Moscow and in Washington to reach an agreement, described by one prominent U.S. lawmaker as potentially the most "truly meaningful" in the history of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The U.S. negotiator, Maynard W. Galtman, said he would not be rushed, despite political pressure, for a quick agreement.

"Our effort will be directed to producing a sound and durable INF agreement, not to meeting a timetable," he said, referring to an intermediate-range nuclear force

accord. He said the United States would "ensure that an INF agreement enhances the security of the United States and its allies."

North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies are deeply concerned that the proposals would punch holes in the American nuclear deterrent on which they have relied to keep the peace for the past 42 years.

Despite such misgivings, the Reagan administration appeared keen to make a deal and thereby clear the way to a third summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev — a meeting that could rescue the administration from the opprobrium of the Iran arms scandal.

Never has this round of the slow-moving Geneva arms talks appeared closer to a breakthrough since it began on March 12, 1985.

With the political impetus focused on the issue of medium-range missiles, parallel negotiations on strategic arms and space-based weapons have been pushed into the background. They are scheduled to resume in Geneva on May 5.

Hopes of an agreement following the visit to Moscow last week by George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, were raised to such an extent that the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, said "the opportunity for a truly meaningful agreement is better today than at any time in the history of U.S.-Soviet relations."

Mr. Wright, who headed a congressional mission to the Soviet Union last week, said arms control agreements are "ours almost for the asking, right at our fingertips."

Other U.S. lawmakers were more cautious, echoing misgivings in Europe that the Geneva talks could start a process leading to the "de-nuclearization" of Europe.

A number of allied officials see Mr. Shultz's third option as a challenge to the government of Chairman See ALLIES, Page 8

See ARMS, Page 8



Maynard W. Galtman, the chief U.S. negotiator in Geneva, as talks prepared to resume on an arms control accord.

Prime Tax Havens Becoming an Endangered Species

By Gary Klott
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Tax evaders, insider traders, drug traffickers and others looking for foreign places to hide ill-gotten money are discovering that even in the clandestine world of tax havens and numbered accounts bankers can no longer be counted on to keep their mouths shut.

With increasing success, the U.S. tax and law enforcement authorities have been able to pierce the secrecy that has long surrounded bank records of some of the world's most popular bastions of underworld money.

Switzerland, long known for its discreet banking practices, has agreed to cooperate in the U.S. investigation of Swiss accounts controlled by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and others involved in covert arms sales to Iran. Last year a bank in the Bahamas, another offshore hideaway with strict bank secrecy laws, turned over incriminating records on Dennis B. Levine, who was indicted in Wall Street's insider trading scandal.

The U.S. authorities expect to get even more cooperation from foreign bankers, having recently negotiated treaties with the Cayman Islands, a notorious haven for laudable diplomats.

Gordon, an international tax expert at the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen & Co. and former deputy chief of staff of the Congressional Joint Committee on Taxation.

Besides strict bank secrecy laws and the freedom to transfer funds at will, a good hiding place has a stable political climate, a sound banking system and no local taxes on deposits. People also tend to look for countries that are close to home or their business dealings, said Richard J. Stricoff, a foreign tax expert at Seidman & Seidman-BDO.

People running legitimate businesses are looking for the same things, but one major difference is that they are usually much more interested in tax considerations than they are in secrecy.

It has become tougher to find places that meet the criteria, but some are still around, said Walter H. Diamond, an authority on tax havens and co-author of "Tax Havens of the World."

Members of the Communist bloc might

see safe because their governments are unlikely to share information with the United States. But many of them impose strict currency controls, which makes it hard to get the money out once it is put in, said Richard

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Algeria	4,000 Drs. Inter.	115 Drs. Own	8,000 Drs.
Austria	22,100	10,230 Portugal	125 Sec.
Bahrain	6,750 Dhs. Ind.	1,000 Lira Côte	4,500 Sec.
Belgium	50,870 Jordan	4,000 Frs. Rep. of Ireland	70 P.
Canada	C\$ 1,195 Kenya	... to 2000 Saudi Arab.	30 R.
China	1,000 Dhs. Libya	... to 2000 S. Korea	30 R.
Denmark	16,000 Dhs. Libya	... to 2000 S. Korea	30 R.
Egypt	E£ 2,250 Luxembourg	... to 2000 S. Korea	30 R.
Finland	5,000 Fim. Madrid	125 Esc. Turkey	7,000 Drs.
France	7,000 Frs. Mohr	35 Cents. Turkey	1,200,000
Germany	3,700 Dm. Monterrey	800 Dm. U.S. M.	7,000 Drs.
Greece	2,000 Drs. Norway	800 Nkr. Yugoslavia	100 D.

Guinea	4,000 Drs. Inter.	115 Drs. Own	8,000 Drs.
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Greece	2,000 Drs. Norway	800 Nkr. Yugoslavia	100 D.

France Will Sell CGCT To Swedish Consortium

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government will sell control of France's second-largest telecommunications company to a consortium headed by L.M. Ericsson AB of Sweden. Government officials said Wednesday. The move puts an end to intense and conflicting pressures from the United States and West Germany, which supported other bidders.

The decision on Compagnie Générale de Construction Téléphonique was quickly protested by the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

The decision is expected to be announced Thursday by Finance Minister Edouard Balladur, officials said.

During a cabinet meeting Tuesday, Mr. Balladur switched his support from Siemens AG of West Germany to Ericsson and its main French partner, Matra SA, an arms maker.

The finance minister's reversal stemmed from "his considered view that the Ericsson-Matra proposal better corresponded to France's technical and industrial requirements," a government official said.

Last-minute efforts by the U.S. and Dutch governments to reverse the decision were made as late as Wednesday evening, according to a spokesman for a group led by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of the United States.

Until recently, the leading contender for control of CGCT had apparently been the AT&T consortium, which had the support of the Reagan administration and the Dutch government.

AT&T's partners included NV

South African Police Kill 5 Rail Workers

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The police said they fired on striking black railroad workers at a Johannesburg train station on Wednesday, killing five and wounding an unknown number during an "illegal gathering."

The police statement said a riot squad officer was stabbed and a constable apparently was shot when railroad workers attacked of

South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

Officers who tried to disperse them with tear gas. The police then opened fire, the statement said.

The railroad workers gathered at the Doornfontein station after it was announced that the government transport service was dismissing 16,000 striking train employees.

Earlier, 50 black men carrying axes and sticks got involved in a running battle with the police after leaving a union building for the Doornfontein station. A white policeman with a bloodied head fired his pistol at the black men, shooting two of them.

Some of the men returned to the union building, which houses offices of the nation's largest labor federation — the Congress of

South African Trade Unions and several of its affiliates, including the railroad workers union.

Mike Roussos, spokesman for the South African Railway and Harbor Workers Union, which is leading the six-week-old strike, said the armed black men set out for the Doornfontein station "because we had been getting reports of a number of clashes" between union members and security forces.

Hundreds of policemen, some armed with automatic rifles, surrounded the union building and announced through loudspeakers that no one was to leave. Approximately 500 people, including journalists, were believed to be in the building.

The South African Transport Services, the rail company, set Wednesday as the deadline for 18,000 striking workers to end their walkout, which started in March, or lose their jobs. The company spokesman, Dirk Bucker, said about 2,900 had returned to work.

In a separate incident, union officials said that the police fired guns and tear gas outside union offices in Germiston, southeast of Johannesburg, severely wounding at least two persons.

In Soweto, tens of thousands of people stayed away from work and school on Wednesday after pamphlets calling for a three-day boycott were distributed in the black township outside Johannesburg.

The main bus station in Colombo, Sri Lanka, after the bombing on Tuesday. Richard Baker

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Sri Lanka Bombs Tamils After Attack In Colombo

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Government warplanes bombed Tamil separatist strongholds on Wednesday, reportedly killing 80 persons, in retaliation for the bombing of Colombo's main bus station as the two-day civil war death toll rose to more than 220.

Two Tamil separatist groups on Wednesday denied responsibility for the bombing of the bus station Tuesday, killing at least 106 people.

Meanwhile, near Trincomalee in eastern Sri Lanka, Tamil rebels detonated a bomb Wednesday under an army vehicle, killing 15 soldiers and wounding 60, according to a military officer.

The officer, who commented on condition of anonymity, also said Tamil separatists attacked an army camp at Kankesumurai, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of Jaffna on Tuesday, killing 14 soldiers and three policemen. He said eight rebels were believed killed.

The violence on Wednesday raised to at least 360 the number of people killed in ethnic conflicts since Friday.

Tilak Ratnayaka, chairman of the government media center, said the confirmed toll from the bombing of the station was 106 dead and 295 wounded, many of whom were badly burned.

However, he said the number of dead could rise and another official, who refused to be identified, said it might exceed 200.

Military sources, meanwhile, said prisoners at Colombo's Welikade Prison, perhaps Sinhalese seeking revenge for the Colombo bombing, may have beat to death six Tamil prisoners on Wednesday. They captured and beat a prison official before order was restored when the army opened fire.

The prison has about 5,000 inmates, but it was not known how many were involved in the riot. During the 1983 anti-Tamil riots in Colombo, 59 Tamil inmates were killed in the prison.

Sinhalese, who are mostly Buddhist, make up a majority of island's 16 million people and control the government and military. The mainly Hindu Tamils claim they are discriminated against by the Sinhalese, and Tamil guerrillas have been fighting for four years to set up an independent homeland in the north and east.

The government blamed two Tamil separatist groups, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the Tamil Revolutionary Organization of Students, for the bombing.

"We have never targeted our attacks at civilians," said Velupillai Balakumaran, a spokesman for the Tamil Revolutionary Organization of Students.

"We deny involvement and we condemn such actions against civilians," said a Tigers spokesman, Lawrence Thilakar.

Mr. Ratnayaka said some civilians may have been among the injured in the retaliatory bombing Wednesday of Jaffna peninsula, which is dominated by Tamil rebels.

The government has issued a call that civilians should not remain near known militant targets," he said. "The government will continue to strike at these targets until civilian killings are stopped and peace negotiations resume."

Officials said that the security forces were poised to launch a major offensive following a cabinet decision Wednesday to take tough measures to "eliminate terrorism and terrorism throughout the island," Reuters reported.

Colombo remained under curfew Wednesday, part of the government's effort to prevent communal rioting.

WORLD BRIEFS

China Says India Is Massing Troops

BEIJING (WP) — A Chinese spokesman accused India on Wednesday of massing troops along the Chinese-Indian border, forcibly occupying unspecified territory and creating tension in the region.

China's Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ma Yuzhen, also asserted that India has been "nibbling" at Chinese territory and recently conducted a large military exercise along the border.

Mr. Ma denied a report that appeared recently in the Indian press charging that China has been building up its forces in Tibet, which borders on India.

End to Yugoslavia Coal Strike Urged

BELGRADE (AP) — Communist Party members at the Rasa coal mining company at Labin in Croatia called on 1,400 coal miners to strike for 15 days, to resume work on Thursday, the state-run Tanjug news agency reported Wednesday.

A meeting of 207 of the 235 miners who are Communist Party members at Labin called on "all responsible workers to join them and resume work on Thursday," Tanjug said. The party members at Labin, 143 miles (228 kilometers) southeast of Zagreb, also warned that those miners who failed to appear for work would face punishment for unjustified absence, but it was unclear how the demand for resumption of work would be enforced.

The miners are demanding a 100-percent pay increase and the dismissal of mining executives. On Monday they rejected an offer for an 18.3-percent wage increase.

Meanwhile, in Kraljevo in Serbia, 1,500 workers at the local railroad car factory continued their walkout, initially over reduced wages, which plant sources said.

Soares, Outgoing Prime Minister Meets

LISBON (Reuters) — President Mário Soares of Portugal met privately Wednesday with the outgoing prime minister, Amílcar Cavaco Silva, before consulting with Council of State members on whether to call early legislative elections or to seek formation of a government from within the existing parliament.

Mr. Cavaco Silva, a Social Democrat whose minority conservative government was toppled in a parliamentary vote on April 3, went directly to the presidential palace after returning from a trip to Asia.

Official sources said he had been expected to brief Mr. Soares on his trip and to repeat his view that elections be called, allowing the electorate, and not the parliament, to choose the next government.

3 New Ministers Named in Taiwan

TAIPEI (UPI) — The governing Kuomintang party of President Chiang Ching-kuo announced major changes in the cabinet on Wednesday, naming new ministers of foreign affairs, defense and communications.

The changes were announced after a weekly meeting of the party's Central Standing Committee. In a surprise, the committee decided not to remove Prime Minister Yu Kuo-hua, despite mounting pressure from the opposition to do so. Approval of the cabinet nominations by the parliament is considered a formality; the Kuomintang holds more than 80 percent of the seats.

The party announced it had nominated Ding Mou-shih, the vice foreign minister, to replace Foreign Minister Chu I-fang, who is retiring. The Defense Ministry position will go to Cheng Wei-yuan, 74, a retired general and longtime lieutenant of Mr. Chiang. The communications portfolio will go to Kuo Nan-hung, 51, a Taiwanese who is president of Chiao Tung University.

Cardinal Sends Letter to Manila Voters

MANILA (WP) — Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila, urged Wednesday that Philippine voters reject radical leftist candidates and those with links to the deposed government of Ferdinand E. Marcos in May 11 legislative elections.

A pastoral letter issued by Cardinal Sin seemed to imply support for the candidates picked by President Corazon C. Aquino, although the archbishop said he would not specify which candidates had the Roman Catholic Church's blessing.

His directive, which will be distributed to churches throughout the country, condemned those who profess "a godless ideology" or advocate violence as a means of social change, and urged Catholics to assess the past records of candidates. A new leftist party, the People's Party, is facing its first electoral test in the May election. The party was established in September by two founders of the Philippine Communist movement.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. to Reduce Airport Entry Delays

NEW YORK (AP) — Long waits at U.S. airports by foreigners requesting entry to the United States should be dramatically decreased this year as more immigration agents are assigned to terminals, officials say.

Increases in people traveling to the United States, combined with a loss of inspectors because of federal budget cuts, caused lengthy delays last summer for foreigners at airports in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami and Dallas, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service said Tuesday.

Trans World Airlines is to begin daily nonstop flights to London from Baltimore-Washington International Airport in late June. The U.S. Department of Transportation awarded TWA the right to operate the service on Tuesday.

A work-stoppage by French air traffic controllers caused the cancellation of 21 domestic flights on Wednesday but did not affect international flights, airline representatives said in Paris. The two-hour stoppage, from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M., was identical to one staged Tuesday, and others are planned for Thursday and Friday.

Spanish air traffic controllers are planning nine days of 24-hour strikes beginning May 4 to press demands for improved working conditions, the Spanish Federation of Air Traffic Controllers said Wednesday.

A special task force to examine operational errors by U.S. air traffic controllers is to be convened by the Federal Aviation Administration, the director of the agency said Wednesday in Washington. The task force is to make recommendations on how to reduce errors, which increased by 18 percent during the first three months of 1987.

NBA Fran To 4

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NEW YORK Basketball Wednesday franchises to

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Abbas to Quit PLO Executive Board

United Press International

ALGIERS — Mohammed Abbas, convicted of masterminding the 1985 hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro, said Wednesday that he will leave the governing committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization in what officials said was an effort to improve the group's image.

"He doesn't fit into the PLO image we want to project now," said an official attending the meeting here of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's unofficial parliament in exile.

The council, whose divided ranks reunited at the opening session on Monday, is to elect a new executive committee this week. The committee, the group's governing board, is headed by Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

Mr. Abbas said that his departure was part of a reorganization following the decision of six hard-

line Palestinian groups to dissolve the Palestine National Salvation Front, a Syrian-based coalition that had opposed Mr. Arafat.

Demands for Peace Talks

The PLO reaffirmed Wednesday its demands for an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council "and all the parties concerned, including the PLO," Agence France-Presse reported.

Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO political department, said at the council meeting that the PLO rejected Israeli moves to hold direct peace talks with Arab nations.

He said an end to the Middle East conflict and the return of Palestinian territories to Israeli-occupied Arab territories must be negotiated in light of "United Nations resolution 3372, which was adopted in August 1983 by the United Nations

General Assembly, calling for the participation, equality, of the members of the Security Council and the parties concerned, including the PLO."

The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France are the five permanent members of the Security Council.

In presenting a report of the PLO's general policy, Mr. Kaddoumi said the group favored a preparatory meeting, grouping the five UN members, to pave the way for an international conference.

DEATH NOTICE

THAYER, CYNTHIA DUNN, 70, died suddenly April 16, 1987 in Portland, Oregon. Daughter of Mary Armer, Dunn and the late honorable James Clemon Dunn, sister of Marianne A. Dunn, widow of Diana Cochran Prichard of Chicago, and James Dunn. Thayer of Portland, Oregon. Internment private in Bryn Mawr, PA.

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6-Hour Rebellion Carried Out By Argentine Army Engineers

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — A company of army engineers has ended a six-hour revolt in the northern Argentine city of Salta, the latest in a series of mutinies brought on by military discontent over human rights trials and the makeup of the general staff.

No trouble was reported Wednesday in army garrisons across Argentina, and the four-million member General Confederation of Labor abandoned a "state of alert and mobilization," saying the country's 40-month-old democratic government had survived the threat.

The mutiny on Tuesday at Salta, in Tucumán province, followed two rebellions last week by groups of officers who oppose the army's leadership and want amnesty for soldiers accused of torture and killing under military governments that ruled from 1976-1983.

At least 19 high-ranking officers have resigned or been fired in the unrest, the government said Tuesday.

The Supreme Court resumed an extraordinary session at noon Wednesday, after deciding Tuesday to request reports from all federal courts hearing human rights cases. The court is considering taking charge of the cases, two legislators and court sources said.

It also is considering changing the interpretation of a law so as to exempt some officers from prosecution on the ground they were following orders. The army has long sought such a ruling. About 250 officers face charges of human rights abuses during the military's "dirty war" against suspected leftists, in which at least 9,000 people disappeared.

President Raúl Alfonsín, whose election in 1983 ended military rule, held an emergency session Tuesday with the Supreme Court president, José Severo Caballero. No details were provided. Mr. Alfonsín also met Wednesday with Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena.

In Buenos Aires, 2,000 leftists protested Tuesday night in the

front of Government House against the army revolts.

General Jaunarena met late Tuesday with the new army chief of staff, General José D. Caridi, to analyze the replacement of 10 generals, a colonel, seven lieutenants colonels and a major who were removed after the military unrest started April 15 with a two-day rebellion in the western city of Córdoba.

A second group of soldiers rebelled Thursday at the Campo de Mayo army camp near Buenos Aires, but they surrendered Sunday.

On Monday, after the first rebellions, General Jaunarena was temporarily appointed chief of staff. General Caridi assumed the job Monday night.

In the latest uprising, about 250 soldiers in the 5th Company of Mountain Engineers in Salta, 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) northwest of Buenos Aires, confined themselves to barracks for six hours.

Governor Roberto Romero of Salta said that the engineers demanded amnesty for officers ac-

cused of human rights abuses, no more prosecutions and a law of "national reconciliation."

Mr. Romero said 600 people gathered outside the base gates to protest the revolt.

He said the engineers had "adopted the attitude of rebellion of the commander and assistant commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade based in Tucumán," about 150 miles south of Salta. The engineering company is part of the brigade.

The brigade's commander, Colonel Nestor Cassina, was among the 19 officers replaced in recent days. The new commander, Colonel Fernando Zarraga, arrived at the unit Tuesday afternoon.

In Salta, the garrison commander, Colonel José E. Rodríguez, announced the end of the rebellion Tuesday evening. He said it "had nothing to do" with the country's institutional system and "was strictly a military affair."

He said the rebel company commander, Major Jorge Duran, had turned himself in. It was not known if Major Duran was under arrest.

General José D. Caridi, who was appointed army chief of staff earlier this week.



Security a Problem at Many U.S. Missions

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Some of the security problems that have arisen at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow are present in a number of other U.S. missions around the world, according to Reagan administration officials, intelligence experts and current and former U.S. ambassadors.

Missions in China, Eastern Europe and other areas with a large Soviet presence have been particularly vulnerable. U.S. security officials said. But they said there also were problems in certain Middle Eastern and African countries.

Americans serving in friendly countries where internal security regulations are more relaxed also are susceptible to Soviet and other subversion, they said.

Security lapses elsewhere have not drawn the same attention as those in Moscow, the specialists acknowledged, although many of the problems have existed for decades and are considered as serious.

Two Marine guards in Moscow were arrested and accused of allowing Soviet agents to enter and search the U.S. Embassy there. A third has been charged with failing to report unauthorized contacts with Soviet citizens and a fourth is

being held on suspicion of espionage.

"What the incident in Moscow should awaken us to is that the problems and vulnerabilities are widespread," said Admiral Bobby R. Inman, retired, a former deputy director of central intelligence, who headed a special State Department advisory panel that investigated embassy security in 1985.

"While the Soviets most skillfully exploit them, they are not the only ones trying," he added. "And vulnerabilities are at least as large if not larger in other places where the guard is not so high."

Robert E. Lamb, assistant secretary of state for diplomatic security, acknowledged that hostile espionage is a global problem confronting U.S. diplomatic facilities.

"Moscow has a threat level unmatched in the world, but there are other places that are just as vulnerable," he said. "Espionage is a worldwide problem and not confined to just hostile countries."

In discussing security problems in Eastern Europe, the officials said that embassy buildings in Prague, Budapest, East Berlin and Sofia are next to buildings that in some cases are owned by the host government. U.S. investigators have turned

up evidence of break-ins in buildings in Eastern Europe and electronic bugging.

Outside the Eastern bloc, the least acknowledged but the most serious security problems are at U.S. facilities in China, according to intelligence officials.

When Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigators visited the three Beijing embassy buildings last year, they discovered a maze of tunnels from the basements to other buildings. Doors to the tunnels were locked but did not have alarms. One tunnel led into the basement of the Czechoslovak Embassy, said a committee staff member who went on the trip.

U.S. installations also are made vulnerable by the extensive use of local employees. While West Germany, France and Britain hire an average of one local employee for every three of its own officials, the average number of local employees at U.S. posts far exceeds the number of Americans.

In December, there were 10,766 Americans and 15,327 local employees working full-time at U.S. posts around the world.

In Japan, local employees numbered 407, compared with 269 Americans. In France, there were 583 local employees and 291 Americans, and in Morocco 268 locals and 94 Americans.

Local employees outnumbered Americans even in some posts in Eastern Europe. In Czechoslovakia, 46 locals worked for 27 Americans, while in Poland, there were 119 locals and 52 Americans.

In Moscow, 210 Russians worked at the U.S. Embassy, but all have been withdrawn.

Because of language and cultural

barriers, U.S. posts in China employed 336 locals and 155 Americans.

The United States can hire its own local employees in countries with large numbers of Soviet officials, such as Cuba, Nicaragua, Iraq and Syria, but it is assumed that some of them are intelligence agents and that all must report to their governments.

In November 1985, for example, the State Department issued a strong protest when Nicaragua subjected local employees of the U.S. Embassy in Managua to several hours of interrogation. U.S. diplomats in both Baghdad and Damascus have reported problems with electronic surveillance.

Government investigators assert that the problem of socializing between U.S. embassy staff members and local employees and residents is more widespread than is generally acknowledged.

U.S. officials working at the U.S. Interest Section in Havana and the embassy in Managua have been semi-home in recent years after they were found to be dating local women.

It is common practice for the Soviet intelligence services and their surrogates to use their nationals to seduce Americans in countries outside the Eastern bloc.

This month, Representative Jim Courter, Republican of New Jersey, submitted a bill that would ban all local workers from U.S. posts in Eastern Europe.

Although the State Department opposes the bill, it is working on a plan that would eliminate local employees from sensitive areas of U.S. offices in Eastern Europe.

U.S. Engineer Sentenced to 10 Years for Spying, Iran Reports

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — An Iranian court sentenced an American who confessed to spying for the CIA to 10 years in jail, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency reported Wednesday.

Jon Patti, 50, a telecommunications engineer for Cosmos Engineers of Bethesda, Maryland, was arrested in June 1986 while working at a telecommunications center at Asadabad, 200 miles (325 kilometers) southwest of Tehran.

In an interview broadcast by Iran's state television in October, Mr. Patti said that he had reported to the CIA through his company about Iranian military activities, oil production, inflation and the distribution of food.

He also said that he had provided information on the Asadabad

center and a warning system that was supposed to protect it against attacks. His arrest came after an Iraqi air raid on the center temporarily knocked out Iran's communications with other countries.

The CIA was highly interested in gathering information on the vulnerability of Iranian economic centers.

Mr. Patti was quoted as saying, "It also wanted to know about Iran's military and port capacities, he was quoted as saying.

CIA officials at the time refused to comment on Mr. Patti's confession or whether the CIA had any relationship with Cosmos. Cosmos also refused comment. Mr. Patti faced seven charges linked to spying and using a forged passport.

The Iranian press agency, monitored in Nicosia, did not say when Mr. Patti's trial had taken place.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Bruce Ammerman, said, "We are aware of the press report, but we have no independent confirmation, and I don't have anything more on it at this point."

Official confirmation will have to come from the Swiss, who represent U.S. interests in Iran, he said. Mr. Patti said he worked in Iran from 1969 to 1979. He said he returned in 1984, 1985 and 1986, the last time using a forged Italian passport in the name of Giovanni Patti.

Mr. Patti's sister, Ellen, said after his arrest that the Iran telecommunications agency had asked Cosmos to provide its American personnel in Iran with non-American passports.

"We're not boycotting them," Mr. Murphy told Representative Dan Burton, Republican of Indiana. Mr. Burton had asked Mr. Murphy whether it was wise to ignore the Mujahidin Khalq, given its opposition to the present Iranian government.

In July 1985, Mr. Murphy said in a statement prepared for the subcommittee that the organization had been at the forefront of opposition to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. He called the organization the "faction most engaged in anti-U.S. and anti-Western terrorism," including the assassination of seven Americans.

At the time, the State Department was concerned about the organization's campaign to gain support and recognition on Capitol Hill.

Windsor Fortune May Fight AIDS

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Pasteur Institute probably will use money left to it by the duchess of Windsor to build a new center for research on AIDS, a spokeswoman for the institute has said.

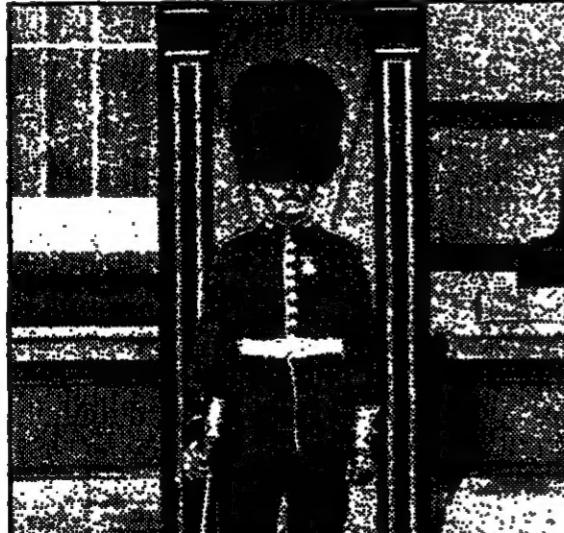
The spokeswoman said Tuesday that the institute's administrative council was to make a final decision in June on how to spend the

Windsor fortune. But she said that

it seemed likely it would decide to construct a building specifically to deal with research into the disease.

The duchess, who died a year ago, named the institute as the main beneficiary in her will. Her decision was made in 1974, long before acquired immune deficiency syndrome was discovered. The institute's specialists are among the world's leading experts on AIDS.

The exact size of the legacy is



A REGAL SETTING WITHOUT A ROYAL PRICE

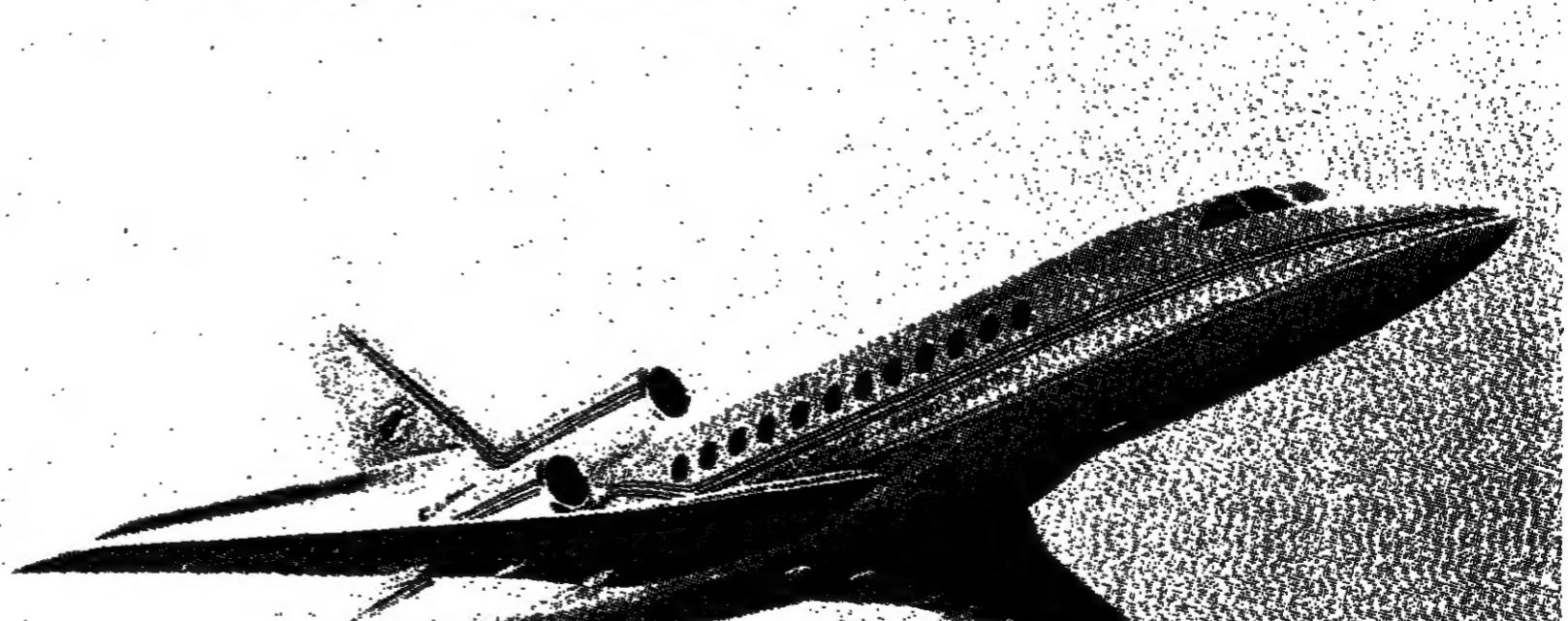


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Business takes off with Falcon

OPINION

الجراحت

What the Camp Guards Did
Must Never Be Forgotten

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Justice can never catch up with the crimes of the Nazis. But we must take whatever opportunity arises to hold even a small part of those horrors up to the light of justice. Otherwise we would fail our inescapable obligation to the victims of Nazism: to remember.

The principle of remembrance moves the United States and other countries to continue seeking out Nazi war criminals more than 40 years after World War II. It explains legislation passed by Con-

ABROAD AT HOME

gress to make sure that persons who got into the country by concealing a role in Nazi crimes are made to leave.

But important figures in the Reagan administration have seemed curiously insensitive to the principle. That was the impression given by Patrick Buchanan's furious campaign to prevent the deportation of John Demjanjuk to Israel, where he is on trial on a charge of mass murder. And now we have the performance of Attorney General Edwin Meese in the case of Karl Linnas.

Mr. Buchanan, the former White House communications director, crusaded for years on behalf of Mr. Demjanjuk, arguing that the charge against him was a "murderous guard known as 'Ivan the Terrible' at the Treblinka concentration camp was a case of mistaken identity.

Mr. Buchanan had every right to take up that cause. It just seemed odd that a political polemicist of the right, who could be expected to be found on the prosecutor's side, was in this case so solicitous of a defendant, attacking the Justice Department and distorting or ignoring evidence that had persuaded the courts.

For example, Mr. Buchanan attacked a key piece of evidence in the trial that resulted in Mr. Demjanjuk being stripped of citizenship: a Nazi identity card with a

Just Not Credible

FOR John Demjanjuk to be guilty, we must believe that this young Red Army conscript was transformed, within weeks of capture, into the greatest mass murderer of World War II, that he survived a camp uprising in which he was the prime target, that he survived the wholesale Nazi liquidation of evidence of the events at Treblinka ... For Mr. Demjanjuk to have been Ivan the Terrible, at age 22 he would have had the heart and soul of a Josef Mengele, master of steel and an ability to conceal his real identity that would awe a deep-penetration agent of the KGB. That this 65-year-old retired autoworker and family man from Cleveland could have been so cunning a monster 40 years ago is just not credible.

— Patrick J. Buchanan, writing last month in *The New York Times*.

photograph on it. The card was in Soviet archives and was sent to Washington at the request of the Justice Department. Mr. Buchanan charged that it was a Soviet forgery. But he did not mention that the Justice Department gave the card to Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyers; that they had a document expert examine it; that they did not call the expert to testify at the trial. The government called an expert who said the card was authentic.

Federal District Judge Frank Battisti held a four-week trial. At the end, in a lengthy opinion, he found "clear, convincing and unequivocal evidence" that Mr. Demjanjuk was indeed the man who had gassed a million Jews at Treblinka.

Shortly before he left office, Mr. Buchanan raised the Linnas case with Mr. Meese. Mr. Linnas came to the United States in 1951 and became a citizen in 1959. In 1962, he was tried in absentia in the Soviet Union on the charge of being a commander of the Tarta concentration camp in Estonia, where 12,000 people were killed. He was convicted and sentenced to death.

In 1981, Federal District Judge Jacob Mishler revoked Mr. Linnas's citizenship, finding that evidence "helped" support the charge that he had helped kill Jews. The U.S. Court of Appeals upheld that decision, and the Supreme Court refused to hear a further appeal.

The issue was whether Mr. Linnas would be deported to the Soviet Union. I understand the qualms about that: the trial in absentia, the death penalty. But the evidence had been repeatedly canvassed in American courts.

Rudolf Gnilka, the U.S. attorney in Manhattan, put it in still another hearing recently that Mr. Linnas had been given "every benefit, and more, of American due process." The courts, he said, had heard "overwhelming evidence that this man slaughtered hundreds and hundreds of men, women and children."

Last week Mr. Meese tried to send Mr. Linnas to Panama instead of the Soviet Union. Panama officials agreed to take him, until Jewish groups showed them the court's findings. Mr. Meese, who had made the move against the advice of several of his own officials, was reportedly furious with the Panamanians. Finally, Monday, Mr. Linnas was put on a plane for Czechoslovakia, and from there he flew on Tuesday to Soviet Estonia.

The principle of remembrance was overlooked when President Reagan chose to go to Bitburg two years ago. Patrick Buchanan, before he went to the White House, asked why the Justice Department did not go "after organized crime ... instead of running down 70-year-old camp guards." The answer, one that any American official should understand, is that what those camp guards did must never be forgotten.

— *The New York Times*.



Laughter Is Out of Order

Regarding "A President Who Can Laugh Makes His Capital Healthier" (April 1) by David S. Broder:

It is good to laugh at ourselves, but I think President Reagan's easy smile, easy good humor and jolly laughs at himself and Nancy are a calculated and cunning political weapon. He thinks that if we laugh with him we will excuse and forget his serious errors.

We cannot forget or gloss over the wrongdoing. In this case it is healthier to remember and not be tempted to laugh away the wrongdoing with the president and the press at the Gridiron Dinner.

ANN BROWN
Greensboro, North Carolina

In Defense of Israel

Rabbi Jacob Neusner's argument (Meanwhile, March 10 and 11) that American Jews are better left in America because they are safer and more intellectually stimulated there is shaky on two accounts and operates from an altogether faulty set of criteria.

It is not certain that Jews are physically safer in one land than in the other, and Rabbi Neusner's dismissal of the embarras-

sing assimilation rate is unconvincing.

For a 40-year-old independent country, Israel has proved its permanence and boasts borders more secure than those of most states the same age.

Perhaps he takes comfort in counting Christian spouses of American Jews as Jews, or considers membership in a Jewish community center as a new form of religious affiliation, but there exists a high rate of intermarriage and assimilation.

Despite growing anti-Semitism, I feel comfortable asserting my Jewish identity in America. And I have no trouble reconciling traditional religious commitment with being 100 percent American. But Rabbi Neusner misses the point of Israel's attraction for young American Jews, including intellectuals. We contemplate "aliyah" (emigration to Israel) not out of fear or dissatisfaction with American life, but out of a desire to fulfill a dream long denied to our ancestors. This rejection of the "melting pot" is perfectly in keeping with current American ethnic ideals.

Rabbi Neusner's criticisms of Israel's fledgling intellectual and creative communities are anachronistic in an age of telecommunications and open-ended academic exchange. More, those who wish to live Judaism — not only study it

— recognize Israel as the final testing ground, and not Brown University or Providence, Rhode Island, as excellent as their facilities are.

SHAI A. FRANKLIN,
Publisher,
Brown Middle East Journal,
Brown University,
Providence, Rhode Island.

Not a War Between Arabs

I shall not comment on the opinion expressed in the column about Middle East peace by George F. Will ("One Way Not to Bring Mideast Peace," April 18), for it deals mainly with Israel's interest in peace negotiations. But to cite the Iraq-Iran war as an example of intra-Arab conflict is astonishing. Iran can in no way be considered an Arab country. Arabs perceive this ugly war as a conflict between an Arab state, Iraq, and a non-Arab or even anti-Arab one, Iran.

HALA KODMANI,
Arab League, Paris.

A Marine Speaks Out

I feel that your report "Moscow Marine Unit's Discipline Is Questioned" (April 6) is a slap in the face to all

Rewarding the Pinball for Its Tos and Fros

By Franklin E. Zimring

BERKELEY, California — The mail has brought the news from XYZ Airlines that my 30,000-odd miles of travel last year qualifies me for "premier" status in its Frequent Flyer program.

The details are less important than my reaction to the honor: This was one of the most important and positive letters of my week. I enjoy being a frequent flyer — the paraphernalia, prizes, feeling of structure and meaning in an otherwise uncertain world. And I believe that exploring why airline clubs have become important to a large segment of the middle class can shed some light on American life in the 1980s.

The attraction of frequent flying clubs is symbolic as well as tangible. They combine elements of two great boyhood pastimes, Cub Scouts and pinball.

Like Cub Scouts, the clubs come with a language of their own, multiple layers of status to be awarded for achievement, special-purpose insignia and rituals. Every time the frequent flyer reaches one pinnacle of hyperactivity — say, 10,000 miles (16,000 kilometers) in a month, or 14,000 in a westerly direction — he is egged on to another goal that will differentiate him from his less peripatetic peers. Soon frequent flying may produce its own equivalent of the Eagle Scout, perhaps with a shoulder patch and a telegram from the airline president.

How does the allure of frequent flying borrow from pinball? Enormous numbers are used to keep score in both pursuits. These are probably the only activities in daily life where most of us can run up scores in the hundreds of

thousands on a regular basis. To the extent that keeping score is important, and it must be, the feeling of achievement that comes from video games, pinball and frequent flying owes something to the mystique of five- and six-digit numbers. We may not have Donald Trump's bank balance, but we can measure our worth in large numbers.

Pinball and frequent flying also share an odd incentive system. The prize for

MEANWHILE

playing pinball successfully is the opportunity to play again on a cost-free basis — figuratively, the hair of the dog that bit you. Similarly, the reward for traveling so much is the opportunity to travel even more, only this time the jet lag is on the house. For many of us immersed in this system, travel is no longer a means to an end but, like pinball, a process.

Yet the promised rewards of frequent flying are also seen as instrumental, a way of traveling away some of the imbalances that modern travel creates. Business travel, which we presumably do not enjoy, generates confidence for recreational travel. The airplane is, we hope, transformed into an instrument of pleasure. Solitary travel, which undermines family values, becomes a way to procure family travel. The frequent flyer program provides a basis for elegant rationalization in which the most mindless of business communications can be seen as premeditated

hedonism, and solitary business travel as the road to family solidarity.

Widespread use of frequent flyer clubs is generating a new American ethic, a frequent flyer machismo. Just as an earlier generation would feel diminished by having to pay for female companionship, paying for recreational transportation has become a secret shame.

Probably the most disturbing aspect of the appeal of frequent flying is the way it responds to our need for meaning. The computer for XYZ Airlines knows more about my schedule than my family and friends. The monthly statements tell me that my trip to Washington meant something in some cosmic scheme. Often this is the only palpable evidence that anybody, forming a pattern that fits coherently in a bigger picture.

As bigger pictures go, the cosmos of frequent flying is decidedly minor league. All the more reason to study it. With the decline of church and family, community and neighborhood, with the fungibility of executive work and the yupified convergence of the professions into a single paper-pushing glob, upper middle class life has become an atomic rollercoaster with the modern airport as its hub.

How eerily fitting then that the compartmentalized counting of our rings around this track, the rewarding of paid rides with free ones, becomes one expression of our individual hunger for meaning.

The writer is professor of law at the University of California at Berkeley. He contributed this to *The New York Times*.

Good Songs, Short Sermon

Regarding the opinion column "A Holy Show of Superstition and Prejudice" (April 14) by Edwin M. Yoder Jr.:

What with the pope's constant world travels and doctrinal rows with his underlings, Anglican prelates sparing over the ordination of women, and Oral Roberts getting himself boxed in over an appeal for funds, we are reeling under a clerical onslaught. But I think Mr. Yoder might have been unfair in his slashing attack on the television evangelists alone.

The corps does not deserve that comment. And many a marine has had to protect embassies under fire and siege. It disgusts me to realize that a personal friend, ginned down in his early adulthood in El Salvador while serving as a volunteer with this battalion, can be so easily forgotten and disgraced. Let us remember not only the faults but above all the outstanding record of loyalty this battalion has given to both the Marine Corps and the State Department.

EDUARDO R. RIVAS,
Gunnery Sergeant,
United States Marine Corps,
United States Consulate,
Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

FRED A. KING,
Antibes, France.

A Centennial Message from the International Herald Tribune

NOTES ON A CENTURY
How the Chicago Tribune Gave the Herald the Byrd

This column is excerpted from "The Paris Edition," by Waverley Root, which will be published in June by North Point Press, Albany, California. Root, who died in 1982, wrote for both the Paris edition and for the International Herald Tribune. A veteran foreign correspondent, his books on French cuisine are internationally famous.

By Waverley Root

Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd tried to fly the Atlantic on June 29, 1927, an event in the history not only of aviation but also of the ruthless competition between the Paris Herald in Normandy, off which they had ditched their plane.

The Herald story was actually the result of foresight and good technique. In the interest of speed, the paper had prepared two front pages. The banner one read NO BYRD IN PARIS. The other was BYRD LANDS IN PARIS. When the deadline arrived, the printers had trundled off the wrong page to the press.

The interview, in the technique often used in those days, had been written to serve as a measuring rod, the greater part of it run out in advance with background information on the plane and its crew, a cable from New York describing its takeoff and the

telephoned reports from a reporter at Le Bourget describing the awaiting crowd. With all of this in type, the actual top of the story — the arrival and interview — could be measured beforehand and substituted to the line at the last moment. The writer saw no harm in allowing his imaginary reporter a scoop, for he knew his flight of fancy would never be printed. Unfortunately, it was.

In the Herald city room, most of the staff had not yet had time to start home when a copy boy brought up a few mini copies from the press room. Someone rushed to the intercom and bawled, "Stop the presses!" The staff clattered down the stairs to prevent any papers from leaving the building, but they were too late. The trucks carrying papers to the Paris newspaper kiosks had disappeared. For the next five hours, everyone even remotely in the employ of the Herald was in the streets, buying back all copies of the paper. The news dealers may have been baffled by this windfall but it didn't displease them, especially as they re-

ceived a little later a more conservative edition of the paper for their customers.

I heard about the Herald's monumental blooper early the next day and did a little sleuthing around the kiosks myself, but couldn't find a single copy carrying the exclusive. However, our English rival, the Continental Daily Mail, did secure one. The following day it reproduced the Herald's story with a single deadpan sentence as introduction: "The following story was printed yesterday by an American daily of Paris."

And the day after that, the Tribune announced, "The following story was printed yesterday by the Continental Daily Mail." and republished the whole, including the Mail's laconic introduction.

We added one more line at the end: "The American daily of Paris which printed the above story was not the Chicago Tribune."

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This is the thirteenth in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

HIGH STANDARDS

AIR FRANCE MAINTENANCE: SOME OF THE MOST SOPHISTICATED AND RIGOROUS TESTING PROCEDURES IN THE WORLD. AN INSPECTION SYSTEM SO THOROUGH, THAT A NUMBER OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES HAVE ADOPTED IT FOR THEIR AIRCRAFT AS WELL.

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AIR FRANCE WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER



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In Indonesia, Rumblings of Discontent

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — A taxi driver turning past a row of new deluxe skyscrapers here remembers a time when he made far less money, but each rupiah went further because prices were lower. The problem, he says, is Golkar *korupsi*, or corruption in the ruling political party.

An Education Ministry employee said she earns 120,000 rupiah a month, about \$75 after last fall's currency devaluation. She teaches English classes at night. "You have to have another job just to survive," she said.

A former armed forces commander and hero of Indonesia's independence struggle, now an outspoken dissident, says rural development has brought new roads and high-cost projects, but that the average farmer is no better off now than 20 years ago. "People are saying it was better in the past," he said.

After 20 years of impressive economic growth and development spurred by the rapid rise in oil prices, Indonesia, the world's fifth most populous country and a major oil producer, is feeling the pinch. As a consequence, it is also hearing murmurs of political discontent.

In the campaigning for Thursday's National Assembly election, an "opposition" party, the Indonesian Democratic Party, has provided the only real surprise by drawing apparently spontaneous support from young people.

In a relatively stable country that has known brief outbursts of violence, such as the massacre of Communists in 1965 and anti-Japanese riots in 1974, many academics, diplomats, journalists and even ruling party officials are openly discussing the prospects for another such explosion.

"We are entering a very difficult time — the external shocks like the

dent who is said to have heard results of that meeting, some of the officers voiced concerns about monopoly practices and official corruption. The officers, the dissident said, wanted to see the pace of political democratization stepped up to check popular discontent during expected hard times ahead.

Such talk in Indonesia seems

to be the cause of our economic downfall," said Slamet Brataan, a former government official who is now a prominent dissident. "Now our prices have gone down, and there is still no democracy."

Oil accounts for about two-thirds of the country's export earnings and 70 percent of the government's total revenue.

Indonesia is better off than many other oil-rich countries. Its other export commodities have improved, notably timber sales, because of increased housing starts in the United States.

But the slump in oil prices has meant a reduction of some development projects, a sharp cutback in government spending, and new uncertainty over a foreign debt that consumes 35 percent of export earnings.

The fall in oil prices has also sparked a cry for a curtailment of state-controlled or state-supported monopolies, many of them held by close relatives of Mr. Suharto. The monopolies regulate imports of everything from steel to plastics to cotton.

The government responded to the mounting problems last September by devaluing the rupiah by 31 percent, according to foreign economic analysts. But besides handing urban residents an effective 31 percent pay cut, most economists agreed that the devaluation has had little effect in stemming the economic downturn.

These economic difficulties sooner or later create social and political difficulties.

But if you ask me when, I don't know.

— *Anwar Nasution, an economist*

Soviet Musician Awaits Permission to Emigrate

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Vladimir O. Feltsman played his first recital here since 1978 to jubilant applause Tuesday. But the pianist hopes it was his Soviet farewell appearance.

After his last Moscow concert, Mr. Feltsman, a winner of the Marguerite Long competition in Paris, applied to emigrate. His application was rejected.

His next scheduled concert here, in 1979, was canceled on two hours' notice. Since then he has been under a partial ban, allowed to give concerts in provincial towns but not in Moscow and Leningrad, the two principal musical centers. His recordings have dropped from sight.

At a private recital, in the residence of the American ambassador last year, vandals damaged several strings of the piano shortly before Mr. Feltsman was to play.

But Tuesday night, Mr. Feltsman, who is 35, was in Tchaikovsky Hall, one of Moscow's principal auditoriums, and nothing marred his triumph. The applause after the first half of the Schumann program was long. Many had brought bouquets, and they rushed up the aisle to place them at his feet.

No one left the hall until he played a Debussy encore, and only after a second encore, and many more bows did the public, including foreign residents, let him go.

Mexico Issues Ban On Sale of Blood

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican government has announced that it will prohibit all commercial dealings in blood and blood by-products, saying the rapid spread of AIDS among the Mexican population has made the measure "urgent and imperative."

The secretary of health and welfare, Guillermo Soberón, said Tuesday that the number of AIDS cases in Mexico "is few in relation to other countries."

However, he said that "the character of the disease obliges us to take measures of a preventive nature."

There were 407 "clinically proven" cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome reported in Mexico as of April 1.

The measure will affect 110 private blood banks. The selling of blood has been a source of income for some poor Mexicans.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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'Ox Walk' Filibuster Stirs Japan Chamber

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Normally the most dull and predictable of institutions, the Japanese parliament on Tuesday night erupted in boves and body-blocks as the opposition gave it all trying to stop adoption of a national sales tax.

Early Wednesday morning, rancor gave way to paralysis. A *yu-ho*, or "ox walk," was under way, a long-used delaying tactic in which opposition lawmakers sometimes took 20 minutes each to cross about 30 feet (9 meters) of carpet and steps to the ballot box.

The show was so unusual that national television broke into regular programming to broadcast parts of it live. Finally, something exciting was happening at the Diet, as parliament is known.

The Japanese crave harmony in most parts of their lives, including politics. Since coming to office in 1982, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has managed to preserve it while leading the nation through such contentious issues as higher military spending, a bitter trade dispute with the United States and a split-up of the huge national railway system.

But a plan he announced last year to tack a 5 percent tax onto many commercial transactions has brought harmony to the breaking point and, many people here believe, will a limit on how long Mr. Nakasone can hang on in office.

Business in the Diet is normally a study in the Japanese penchant for arranging things behind the scenes before they are brought up for formal action.

The mechanisms of democracy are there. The Diet has procedures for reconciling differing versions of a bill passed by the upper and lower houses. However, the last time



there was such a difference was in the 1950s.

The facts of bills are normally decided before they reach the Diet. That takes place at the nearby headquarters of the Liberal Democratic Party, which has been in power for all 32 years of its existence. The party runs a system of committees and meetings in parallel to the Diet's.

This is not to say that opposition voices can for nothing. For the governing party to act alone would be to risk a political crisis and public censure for arrogance and abuse of democracy. People want harmony.

Since the new year, the opposition parties have been debating everything on stopping the sales tax. Mr. Nakasone says the nation needs it for financial modernization, but it has increasingly few supporters, even in his own party.

Their efforts began with a boycott of Diet business in January. Though the governing party always had the votes to proceed with the business alone, it was wary of charges of "arrogance" if it ignored the opposition. It became even more reluctant when its own constituents, one by one, began lining up against the tax.

So it waited and negotiated. The deadline for adopting the new national budget for the year beginning April 1, a prerequisite for enacting the tax, came and went. So a 50-day budget was enacted.

Last week, Mr. Nakasone and other party leaders forced the budget through the budget committee with a vote by a show of hands.

Tuesday night, with negotiations for a compromise exhausted, the Liberal Democrats began action on the budget on the floor of the lower house. The opposition was lying in wait. It had shipped in boxes of bananas for its members to gain

energy through the all-night session that seemed certain.

The Liberal Democrats put forward a resolution to limit debate. Liberal Democratic members quickly voted in favor. The opposition struck back with an "ox walk" its first since May 1977.

Suddenly the speaker suspended the vote. Opposition lawmakers rushed forward, forming a noisy human chain around the podium. Officials were unable to recover the ballot. The vote was thrown out and, at 1 A.M. Wednesday, the process started all over.

Yoshiaki Kiuchi of the centrist Clean Government Party led the "ox walk" this time.

He tried to maintain a dignified nonchalance through it all, ignoring the many catcalls from Liberal Democratic members: "No smiling!" "You can go slower!"

When he finally handed in his green tag signifying a "no" vote to an official, applause broke out.

Mr. Nakasone was seated in the rear of the ornate paneled chamber. He was not watching, however. He was dozing. At the rate the opposition was going, it would take about six hours to complete its voting.

Lee Stokes, the Athens bureau chief of United Press International, recently spent six days in Albania. He is one of the few Western journalists to go there since the death of Enver Hoxha in April 1985.

By Lee Stokes
United Press International

TIRANA, Albania — There are about 200,000 people living in Tirana, but the morning rush hour in the Albanian capital is usually a commuter's delight.

Pedestrians walk briskly along wide tree-lined boulevards, swept clean every day by squads of women wearing white scarves and baggy pants, as a comfortable clutter of Albanian-made bicycles, aging Chinese motor scooters and an occasional creaking Hungarian bus passes by.

There are no privately owned cars, so traffic is limited to a handful of old Volvos and Mercedes limousines or Eastern European sedans used by top government officials and foreign guests.

After four decades of isolation from the rest of the world, Albania's 2.9 million people live an uncomplicated but closely regulated life. That is unlikely to change soon, even as the country's Stalinist leaders slowly move to open the doors to the outside.

No one gets rich in Albania, even though no one pays taxes. United Nations statistics list Albania as having the lowest annual per capita income in Europe — \$350.

The top end of the government-created monthly pay scale is 1,200 lek (\$133), a salary earned by senior party officials, factory managers, professors or judges. At the other end is 600 lek, taken home by unskilled farm laborers.

Shortages and the lack of variety are part of the legacy of Enver Hoxha, the revolutionary who seized power in 1945 and closed Albania's borders.

The Communist Party chief, Ramiz Alia, who succeeded Hoxha, is slowly opening Albania to the outside, but the shortages are expected to continue for some time.

One morning, a long line of soldiers, children and housewives carrying babies formed outside a central store to buy small packets of laundry detergent. Other items in demand, especially from foreign visitors, include chewing gum, candy, pens, plastic lighters, disposable razors, shoe polish and medicines.

Irini, a 29-year-old Tirana factory worker, wakes up at 4 A.M. every day to stand in line outside a dairy to buy a single bottle of milk that is shared with her two children and her elderly mother.

"If I go later, there may not be any left," explained Irini, who works a six-day week.

"Albanian women today have the same opportunities as men, al-



The main square of central Tirana at noon is almost bereft of traffic. Private ownership of automobiles is banned.

though they tend to do lighter work — for example, they don't work in the mines," said a female government official. "But all women work now, even those who have their own salaries."

That equality extends to military service. All men, women and children receive military training. After their military service, women have to attend annual weapons training courses until age 35. Men remain in the reserves until age 50.

Soldiers clad in green coats and wool hats emblazoned with red stars are seen everywhere in Albania, which spends one-fifth of its resources on defense. The country has an army of 50,000 troops.

The internal security forces, particularly the secret police agency Sigurimi, have been largely responsible for maintaining Albania's isolation.

The security forces also help enforce a strict moral code. Premarital sex is taboo, long fingernails are frowned upon and an Albanian found guilty of adultery can be sent to a labor camp.

"The Communists replaced the old-fashioned sexual ethics of Islam and the Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches with their own morality," said a Western diplomat.

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Edith Green, Ex-U.S. Legislator, Dies

United Press International

TUALATIN, Oregon — Former Representative Edith S. Green, 77, Democrat of Oregon, a schoolteacher whose Capitol Hill career spanned 20 years of championing education and equal rights, has died.

Mrs. Green died Tuesday of pancreatic cancer. She was elected to Congress from Oregon's 3d District in 1954 and spent 10 terms in the House of Representatives before retiring in 1975.

In 1955, as a member of the House Committee on Education and

and Labor, she introduced the first bill to require that men and women receive the same wages for the same tasks. The motion became law eight years later.

Hugh Braum, 77, Mr. Green's jeans

NEW YORK (AP) — Hugh Braum, 77, for three decades the affable farmer Mr. Green jeans who wore green overalls, a plaid shirt and a straw hat in his visits to "Captain Kangaroo" on U.S. television, has died.

Mr. Braum died Sunday of

Reagan, Pope Plan U.S. Talks

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is likely to meet with Pope John Paul II when the pontiff visits the United States in September, a White House spokesman said Wednesday. Ben Jarrett said no meeting place had yet been picked for the talks.

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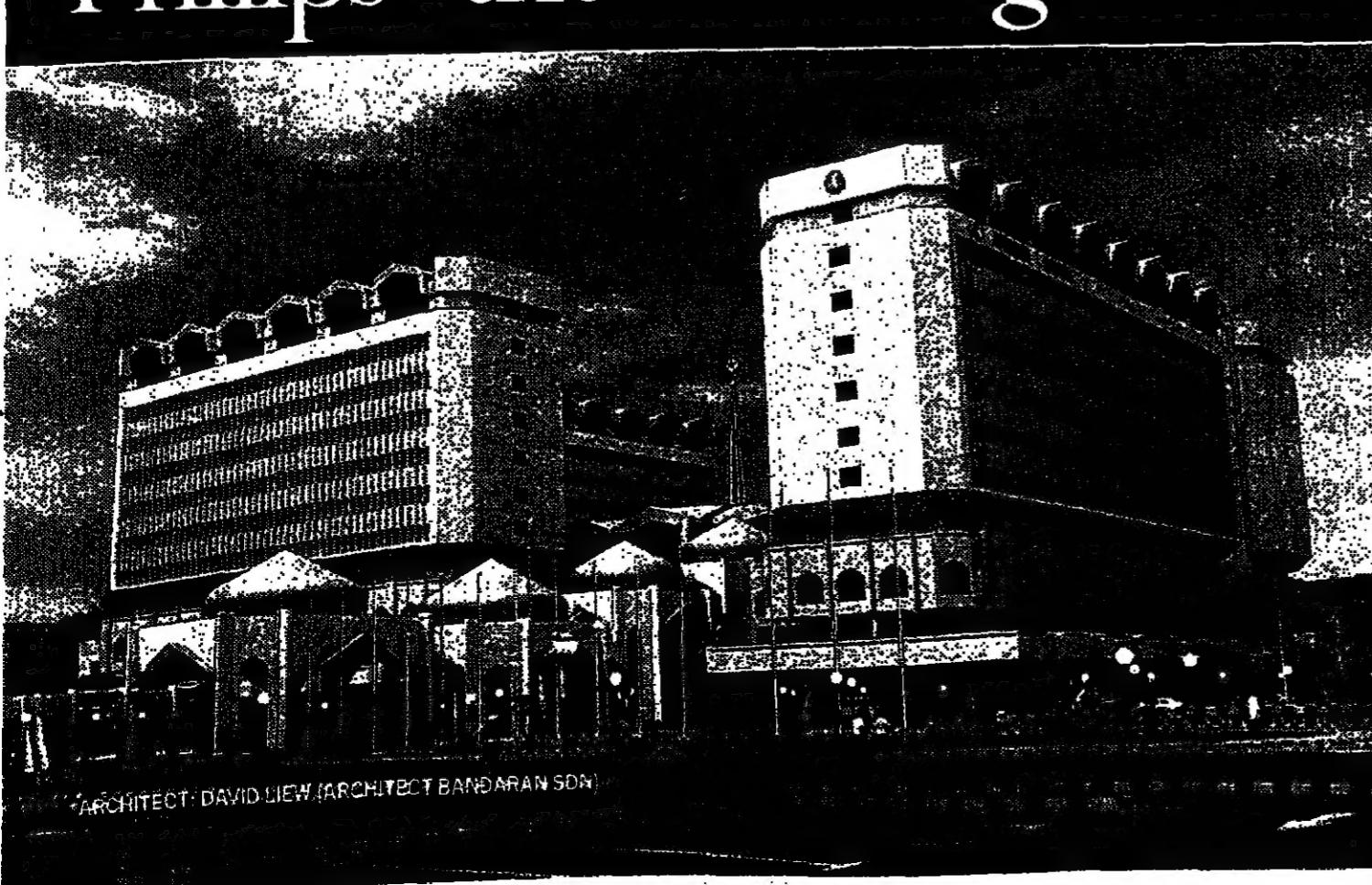
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Americans Still in Libya, Where It's 'Safe'

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — An American oil executive, sitting in an office decorated with a portrait of Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, said he enjoyed doing business in Libya and had no qualms about violating President Ronald Reagan's order banning Americans from working there.

"The Libyans want us and this is still a good place to do business," the Texan said. "They cooperate with you, there's not a lot of corruption and we don't hardly have to lock our doors."

He has never contemplated leaving, he said, because despite the assertions by Mr. Reagan that Libya is involved in international terrorism, "this is the safest country I've ever been in."

The number of Americans defying the February 1986 presidential order was not known by the Belgian Embassy, which looks after U.S. interests in Libya. Americans in Libya like to maintain a separateness from their government, a Belgian diplomat said.

Four Americans said in interviews that there were 100 to 300 Americans working in Libya. They said most of them worked on oil rigs in the desert, with perhaps 25 to 40 working in the capital. The four asked not to be identified, citing fear of potential penalties by the United States government.

One of the Americans, who has worked in the oil industry in Libya for more than 20 years, said that in the last few months more Americans

had been coming back to Libya because of the depressed oil industry in the United States and the money to be made in Libya.

After accusing Libya of complicity in terrorist attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985, Mr. Reagan ordered all American residents in Libya out of the country by Feb. 1, 1986, on the ground that they were "potential hostages." At the time, Americans in Libya were estimated to number from 600 to 1,500. The Americans

on his way back to Tripoli. An American in Tripoli said that the Oasis employee had been released after a night in jail.

A second Oasis employee had his passport confiscated at the Dallas airport this month, the American said.

What the American oil producers who were operating in Libya before June 1986 have done with their Libyan holdings is closely guarded information.

West European diplomats could

The Libyans want us and this is still a good place to do business.

—A U.S. oil executive

who have remained in Libya risk a possible 10-year prison sentence when they return to the United States.

Mr. Reagan also ordered American oil companies to leave Libya by their operations to the Libyans.

However, the Texan said that the Libyan government had not asked the companies to leave or to relinquish ownership.

In Washington, a State Department official said the major oil companies had complied with the order to end operations in Libya.

The official said that the companies had turned over their operations to the Libyan national oil company, but had not technically abandoned their equity rights in the ventures.

The official said that this arrangement had been approved by the Reagan administration to prevent Libya from reaping a windfall through nationalization. The Libyan government has agreed informally not to sue the companies for breach of contract, leaving open the possibility they could eventually resume operations.

The Texan, who manages an oil equipment company registered in a country offshore from the United States, said he was baffled by the Reagan policy. He said he was not convinced by the president's evidence concerning Libya's support of terrorism.

"The embargo has not hurt Libya," he said, "but it has hurt the oil company equipment people in the United States. It has inconvenienced the Libyans, but they can get almost everything from an alternative source."

He said Canada had been the main beneficiary of the U.S. policy, with Canadian technicians who faced a slump in Alberta being hired by the Libyan oil companies to fill the vacancies.

All four Americans said they had been treated with courtesy in Libya. One said that a Libyan policeman ripped up a speeding ticket when he discovered that the driver was an American.

But life after work is "ascetic," said the Texan. He said solace was delivered a protest note to the Foreign Ministry, saying the police had detained Mr. Mueller for more than six hours in violation of his diplomatic immunity.

POLAND: Diplomat Accused

(Continued from Page 1)
Mueller being interrogated.

Journalists were offered copies of spying instructions said to have been seized by the police.

The incident, which Mr. Urban described as a setback in U.S.-Polish relations, came as the Reagan administration focused attention on the possibility they could eventually resume operations.

It also coincided with the Polish government's reaction to revelations by a high-level defector, Ryszard Kuklinski, who it says supplied the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency with an inside account of Poland's preparations for martial law in 1981.

The Soviet negotiator, Alexei A. Oubukhov, arrived in Geneva with a draft treaty to eliminate all intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe and a promise to remove shorter-range Soviet missiles as well.

Intermediate range means 600 to 3,000 miles (1,000 to 5,000 kilometers). Of this type, the Soviet Union has at least 441 SS-20 missiles, each with three warheads, of which 270 missiles are deployed against Western Europe. In addition, it is believed to be retiring its 112 older SS-4 missiles with one warhead each.

But policies are still being formulated, and Mr. Adelman said, "I am not ruling out the possibility of zero."

While the Soviets are talking about having a treaty ready for signing before the end of this year, Western experts warn that many technical aspects remain to be worked out, primarily concerning the timing of missile withdrawals and procedures for verifying that the weapons have been dismantled.

The allies were clearly nervous about the impending deal. Britain and France reportedly discussed cooperating on an air-launched cruise missile to beef up their nuclear arsenals.

General Bernard W. Rogers, the outgoing supreme commander of allied forces in Europe, warned in a magazine interview that "if we end up getting rid of all nuclear weapons and we haven't achieved equity

ARMS: Hopes High as Talks Resume Today in Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)
Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia.

His caution was echoed by the Senate Republican leader, Robert J. Dole, of Kansas, who said, "A nuclear-free Europe sounds great until you really analyze it. The fact is, we need some nuclear weapons in Europe."

But balking congressmen were under pressure to stifle their concerns.

The arms control director, Kenneth L. Adelman, urged Congress to support Mr. Reagan in the arms talks and not try to set policy.

"If the Congress is going to proceed to tie the president's hand instead of strengthening his hand, it's going to hurt us in negotiations," he said.

The Soviet negotiator, Alexei A. Oubukhov, arrived in Geneva with a draft treaty to eliminate all intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe and a promise to remove shorter-range Soviet missiles as well.

But on the question of shorter-range missiles, the United States apparently is proposing that the Soviets put a cap on certain weapons in this category, crudely described in a quotation attributed to Lord Ismay, a former NATO secretary-general, of "keeping the Soviets out, the Americans in and the Germans down."

"You don't tear up your insurance policy just because your house has not been burgled for 40 years," a NATO official said.

The fear is that denuclearization not only would make European countries vulnerable to superior Soviet conventional forces, but also would eliminate the atom's awesome power to deter war altogether.

"Those weapons do not endanger peace," Senator Dole said. "They keep it."

Removing intermediate- and short-range missiles is not an issue that directly affects U.S. security.

According to Representative Dick Cheney, Republican of Wyoming, who also visited the Soviet Union last week,

And the question of eliminating

General Bernard W. Rogers, the outgoing supreme commander of allied forces in Europe, warned in a magazine interview that "if we end up getting rid of all nuclear weapons and we haven't achieved equity

balance the Warsaw Pact's superiority in conventional forces.

But President François Mitterrand has made it clear in government meetings that he will not allow France to be the country that rejects this arms control agreement.

"How can we maintain our credibility if we turn down every arms control idea that comes along?" one French official said. "If we treat Gorbachev's proposals as if they were Brezhnev's proposals?"

"Besides, this talk of weakening alliance strategy and of demilitarizing Europe is greatly exaggerated. Gorbachev can try to demilitarize Europe but he will never get France to include its nuclear force in this kind of deal."

Britain has maintained the lowest profile of all the major allies and is likely to do so as long as June elections are a possibility for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government.

Mrs. Thatcher will not want to be seen to be opposing President Reagan, particularly on an arms control issue that could stir public opposition during the election campaign even if she has misgivings about the proposals.

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ALLIES: An Offer Hard to Refuse

(Continued from Page 1)
celler Helmut Kohl, whose voice is likely to be decisive in the European response to the proposals.

While Mr. Shultz did not put it in such terms, allied officials perceived Mr. Shultz as saying to the West Germans that they would have to agree to accept shorter-range missile deployments if they did not want the United States to accept a deal that eliminates such missiles.

Mr. Kohl was reportedly mediating between his defense minister, Manfred Wörner, who believes that NATO should insist on maintaining some medium- and shorter-range missiles, even at the risk of losing the arms agreement, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who leans toward acceptance of the Soviet plan.

West Germany would be the only NATO nation vulnerable to a sustained low-level nuclear attack if missiles with a range of more than 300 miles were eliminated.

Officials in Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's government oppose any actions that weaken public support for nuclear deterrence which they maintain is essential to

balance the Warsaw Pact's superiority in conventional forces.

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And the question of eliminating

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But President François Mitterrand has made it clear in government meetings that he will not allow France to be the country that rejects this arms control agreement.

"How can we maintain our credibility if we turn down every arms control idea that comes along?" one French official said. "If we treat Gorbachev's proposals as if they were Brezhnev's proposals?"

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1987

CURRENCY M

Dollar Rise

12 Month High Low Stock												12 Month High Low Stock												12 Month High Low Stock											
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low						
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SPORTS

Hawks Fulfill Tall Order, Soar to the Top

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — When Mike Fratello — who says to have once been turned down for a National Basketball Association head coaching job because of his height — when Mike Fratello, now the coach of the Atlanta Hawks, stands next to 7-footers Tree Rollins or Kevin Willis and gives them instructions, it looks as if he's calling up to the second floor.

Willis was angry and frustrated after being taken out of a playoff game against Detroit last year. He blew a play, knew it, and Fratello yanked him. Willis stormed to the sidelines and slammed his foot through a chair. Fratello (who in a pinch could probably pass for 5-6) fined him \$250 for possession of a heavy foot.

The Hawks lost that game and were ahead, two games to one, in the three-of-five-game series. The next game was in Detroit.

"We were all kind of down," said Glenn Rivers, the point guard. And Willis, a young, muscular power forward on a young, swift team, seemed about to enter into a funk. The team needed that not at all, since Willis, when going well, was putting up, as one player described it, "Kevin McHale numbers."

The following day at the workout, the players started with their customary stretching exercises. Willis was on his back and twisting a leg at the free-throw line when Fratello, at mid-court, suddenly broke into a mad dash — right for Willis. The other players watched with amazement. The little coach leaped into the air and landed smack atop the startled player.

"One — two — three! I win!" shouted Fratello, and rose triumphantly from the pinning. Willis blinked, then broke out in laughter. After a tense and uncertain moment, so did the rest of the team.

The Hawks, relaxed and lifted, won the next game and the playoff series, but lost the next series, four games to one, to the formidable and experienced Boston Celtics, who went on to beat Houston for the league championship.

Atlanta will open in 1987 postseason campaign at home Friday night against Indiana. Last Sunday, the Hawks, a team that Fratello has molded (and, to an extent, wrestled) into one of the best and most exciting in the NBA, played its final regular-season game against the Celtics in Boston. Atlanta had won nine straight games and 24 out of its last 27, but lost the finale, 118-107.

The Hawks, with a 57-25 record, won the Central Division of the Eastern Conference; the Celtics (59-23) cruised to the Atlantic Division title. The teams split their six-game season series. "They're still plenty tough, of course," said forward Dominique Wilkins about the Celtics, "but we're learning what it takes to win."

Atlanta's 57 victories prove that it is franchise record, established last Thursday. The Hawks were down by 14 points in the fourth quarter to the Chicago Bulls, the group led by Michael Jordan — who that night would score 61 points.

"It was borderline," Fratello recalled. "I knew we could either fall behind by 22 points, or come back to win. I knew they were thinking, 'Can we really do it? I just had to get them feeling that they could come back.'

"They're letting us in the game still," he told the team in his raspy voice, above the din of the crowd during a time-out. "We can get it done. This is what we work for. These minutes. Sure, we can't go off to individual parts. O.K.? We're a team — remember, team."

They followed the advice of their frizzy-haired, bally-eyed and effervescent 40-year-old coach. They effectively swarmed and dou-ble-teamed Jordan, and worked for the best possible shot; they won, 117-114.

Setting the record in Chicago may have had special meaning to Fratello. For it was in Chicago four years ago that, as an assistant coach with the New York Knicks, he was interviewed for the Bulls' vacant head coaching position.

The team's general manager asked him, referring to his height, how he could demand respect from his players. "You don't demand respect," said Fratello. "You earn it."

It was a good, succinct answer — the kind that could get you into "Barber's Familiar Quotations," or at least a television commercial

Mike Fratello, Atlanta's 5-foot-7 coach, when asked how he could demand respect from his players: 'You don't demand respect. You earn it.'

for a brokerage firm. It could do many things, but getting him a job with the Bulls was not one of them. Paul Westhead got the job instead, and was dismissed after a year.

Fratello had been an assistant coach under Hubie Brown for four years in Atlanta (as well as one year under Brown with the Knicks). The Hawks liked his work, liked him, and said Stan Kasten, now the club's president, "We never thought about his height at all. What does that have to do with knowing basketball and knowing how to handle people?" The Hawks interviewed no one else for the position.

Fratello's team won 40 and lost 42 in his first season, after which he went to the team owner, Ted Turner. "Ted," he said, "if we're to have a good team, we've basically got to start all over. We have to bring in young kids who want to play hard. We've got to bring back enthusiasm."

Soon a number of Hawks had vanished, and

Tree Rollins, Atlanta's "catalyst," hammering the ball past Boston's Larry Bird.

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NBA Gives Franchises To 4 Cities

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The National Basketball Association on Wednesday awarded expansion franchises to four cities.

Miami and Charlotte, North Carolina, will be admitted for the 1988-89 season. Minneapolis and Orlando, Florida, will join the league the following year. Each franchise will pay an entry fee of \$32.5 million.

The acceptance of the two Florida cities was a surprise after the NBA's expansion committee recommended earlier this month that the league postpone a decision on them until October. Additionally, the NBA board had been expected to choose between Orlando and Miami rather than to select both.

At least 18 of the current 23 teams had to vote to accept the new franchises.

The Charlotte team is tentatively known as the Spirit. Minneapolis has adopted the nickname Timberwolves. Orlando chose Magic and Miami will be the Heat.

The Spirit will play in the 23,500-seat Charlotte Coliseum, scheduled for completion in July 1988. The Heat's 15,184-seat Miami Arena, also under construction, is to open in March 1988.

The Timberwolves expect to play in a Minneapolis arena that would seat 18,000; construction has not begun, and until it is ready the team will play in the Metrodome, which will seat 26,000 for basketball. Orlando will play in the 15,000-seat Centroplex Arena, scheduled to open in September 1988.

The principal owners of the new franchises are George Shinn, Charlotte; Bill DuPont, Orlando; Ted Arison, Miami, and Marvin Wolfson and Harry of Minneapolis.

Awarding two franchises to Florida was actually the second surprise of the expansion process. The first was that Charlotte was the committee's No. 1 choice. But Shinn negotiated a lease for the coliseum by which he will have to pay the city only \$1 per game for five years. He also required a \$250 entry deposit for season tickets that will not bear interest for the ticket-holders.

The best medical care available is from the physician on the field," he said. "I understand that some people think we're biased. But you've got to see a player on the sideline. You've got to know some-
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Team Doctors: On the Cutting Edge

By Gerald Eskinazi

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Joe Klecko and Roger McDowell are two of New York's notable invalids. In other cities, in other sports, in other hospital beds or in trainers' rooms, dozens of other major-league athletes face similar problems and decisions.

And because they are great athletes and because the financial and competitive fortunes of their teams rise and fall with their presence or absence, their return is a prime concern of the team physician.

Klecko, the New York Jets Pro Bowl defensive linemen, had been cleared to return to the team doctor to play following an earlier injury.

McDowell, the Met's top relief pitcher, had had a slight hernia that the team physician said could be aggravated in spring training. That is what happened. McDowell was forced to undergo surgery that will keep him sidelined until June.

Neither player is raising a question of medical competence. Each contended that he was informed of the risks and that the decision to play was based on sound judgment.

"Dr. Bar Nisonson told me how difficult rehab would be," said Klecko. "Even when I returned, I knew I was taking a chance."

McDowell said: "I was talked to first about the injury. I asked the doctor if I could get through the year, and he said he didn't think there would be a problem. I still trust the Met."

Still, the club doctor has a difficult balancing act — he's paid by the club, but his legal and ethical responsibility is to his patient. Can he separate his employer's needs from his patient's welfare?

"No one is implying the athlete is being shorthanded," said Dr. Gary Wadler. "But it is realistic to expect objectivity."

Wadler is the physician at the U.S. Open tennis championships. "Is the physician really neutral?" he asked. "If I'm on the firing line, I have to choose between good medicine and getting a player ready. I'd be listening to two drummers. You're working for a club whose objective is to win."

But Dr. James A. Nicholas, the orthopedist who has been with the Jets since their creation in 1960 and who has also served as surgeon for the Knicks and Rangers, sees his dual role as an asset.

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ART BUCHWALD

The Bed-Making Theory

WASHINGTON — Time magazine devoted a recent cover to the breakdown of service in the United States. Nobody seems to be able to get anyone to help them anymore.

"There is a simple reason for this," Frankie Melnick told me as we stood in line at the airport watching an airline attendant take 32 minutes to prepare one luggage tag.

"What is that?"

"All the trouble started a generation ago when the youth of America were permitted to grow up without making their



Buchwald

"I recall saying the same thing to my kids," I said as we inched slowly toward the ticket counter. "I remember years ago holding one of my children in my arms and saying to him, 'I will see to it that you will never have to stoop over for your clothes as long as you live. I kept that vow — or let's say my son kept it for me. Whenever his mother or I yelled at him he replied, 'If I have to think about my room I won't have time to think about the human condition.'"

"We did it because we thought we loved them," said Melnick. "The message we sent out was: 'When you lie down in your bed, there is always a dear person in your life who will make it up for you. This is not because that person necessarily loves you, but she can't stand walking by every day looking at your room.'"

"So you think," I asked, "that service has broken down in the United States since we let the kids have a free ride in their bedrooms?"

Melnick said, "You could make a case for it. The non-bed-makers are screwing up the entire government because they never used a laundry hamper. The retail business is filled with people who spent their childhood dumping their pants and skirts on the floor. There are millions of men and women in their prime who have never figured out what to do with a hamper."

We moved up a foot in line. "I assume that attendant trying to issue an airline ticket never had to make up his bed."

"It's worse than that," Melnick said. "The pilot of our plane didn't have to either."

I told Melnick, "I'm happy to say that we have been very strict parents in our family. Neither my wife nor I will tolerate a dirty room."

"How do you do it?" Melnick asked.

"We make the kids keep their doors closed so we can't see what is on the other side."

The man standing behind us said, "You don't necessarily have to be next to do well in your profession. My son is a surgeon and he never made a bed in his life."

"Who adjusts the sheets for him before he operates?"

"His mother."

Robert Townsend's Credit Card 'Shuffle'

This movie really is about more than being black in Hollywood; it could have been about an Irish guy who always gets the role of the drunk.

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

HE could have been a pimp. He could have been a junkie. Instead, Robert Townsend became the producer, director and star of the new film "Hollywood Shuffle."

In the course of the comedy, Townsend happens to play a pimp, a junkie and slave. But instead of the roles being Hollywood's version of blacks, they are Townsend's parody of Hollywood's version.

The movie was born of the 30-year-old Townsend's frustrations with the status quo for black actors in Hollywood. Returning from shooting "A Soldier's Story" a few years ago, high on the experience of having worked with an ensemble of black actors rather than being the sole black in a movie, Townsend was offered a stack of scripts with the stereotypical roles for a black man: a rapist, a mugger and an addict. (The black woman's equivalent, he explained, is a prostitute, an unwed mother and a junkie.)

He moved up a foot in line. "I assume that attendant trying to issue an airline ticket never had to make up his bed."

"It's worse than that," Melnick said. "The pilot of our plane didn't have to either."

The roles were so appalling to Townsend, said that he preferred doing commercials. "I know a lot of actors won't do commercials because they think it's below their dignity. But I feel like at least in commercials I had dignity. I was a bank teller for 60 seconds. It wasn't, 'Here's Clarence, the jive plumber, yo what's hap'pin?' It was, 'Mrs. Jones, look how clean your dishes are.' I was playing real people, not caricatures."

Townsend called his friend Keenan Ivory Wayans, an actor and a writer, to commiserate. "This movie really is about

Wayans, it seems, had been offered the same scripts. The two decided that what they would really like to be in was a good old-fashioned detective movie, a black-and-white Mickey Spillane type, complete with a beautiful moll. Together, they wrote a script about the adventures of Sam Ace and Gerry Cull and filmed it one weekend in 1984.

The following weekend, inspired by what they thought was an unfair movie review by a television critic, the two wrote and filmed a sketch called "Sheakin' in the Movies," a takeoff on Siskel and Ebert's "At the Movies," in which two black men sneak into a theater and critique films from a street-wise vantage. Townsend and Wayans decided that there really should be a school where white teachers prepare educated black actors for the roles. Hollywood has to offer them. So they wrote and shot a satirical commercial for the "Black Acting School."

With these three shorts in hand, Townsend decided he had the makings of a full-fledged movie. He told me, "Robert, every year they do one black movie and you just did it." Townsend recalled, "I guess I thought people would be so taken by 'A Soldier's Story' that it would be different. It wasn't."

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Townsend called his friend Keenan Ivory Wayans, an actor and a writer, to commiserate.

"This movie really is about



Courtesy of Robert Townsend

A man in charge: "Wardrobe? Uh, take the Saks card."

more than being black in Hollywood; it could have been about an Irish guy who always gets the role of the drunk," said Townsend, over the actor, affected an Irish brogue. "Hopefully, when people see 'Hollywood Shuffle,' they'll see that it's about chasing after a dream."

The script is probably not the most creative aspect of the movie. Financing it may have been Townsend's creative tour de force.

He began bankrolling the movie the way many first-timers do, with a checking account of about \$25,000 he had accumulated from his earnings on "A Soldier's Story," "Street of Fire" and commercials.

With that, he filmed the adventures of Sam Ace and Gerry Cull and "Sheakin' in the Movies." Then he was broke.

He acted in a few more movies — "American Flyers," "Odd Jobs" and "Ratboy" — mostly to make money to finish his film.

That added about \$25,000 to the kitty. Two television commercials, one for McDonald's, added another \$10,000.

They filmed the "Black Acting School." Then he was broke again.

Riffling through his mail one day, in the hope of finding a check for residuals from commercials, Townsend found a letter from a bank, "Dear Sir," it began. "You have already been approved for a charge card with a credit line of \$10,000."

Hmm.

"In this society," Townsend said he soon learned, "there is nothing you can't charge."

He applied for five bank credit

cards and combined them with store credit cards he already had to finance the movie. His budget went something like this:

"Wardrobe? Uh, take the Saks card."

"Art supplies and scenery? Try the May Company."

"Salaries? How about if you all drive your cars to the Mobil station and I'll fill your tanks."

He found he could buy raw film stock with his MasterCard, and even got a student discount by wearing a UCLA T-shirt. (Most of the film stock, he said, came from directors of pictures he was acting in, who would give him shortage, bits of leftover film. Working with snippets of film, he explained, forced the crew to be efficient, usually limiting shoots to one take.)

Townsend's last plastic gesture was renting a theater to show his film to studios and creating a lottery buffer in the hope of attracting a distributor. Fearful that he would not fill the place, he invited people from virtually every studio, and within the studios, he invited everybody from the presidents to vice presidents to secretaries to gofers.

The response, he said, was great, only not everybody understood what he was trying to do. Some who were eager to distribute the film even suggested combining all the street-talking five scenes to make a trailer. Sam Goldwyn Jr. reacted differently.

"He said, 'This is about the future of black actors,'" Townsend recalled. "When he said that, I thought, 'Somebody understands me!'

Somebody, namely Goldwyn, also gave him a check for \$40,000 to pay off his credit card debt.

Now that he has gotten a moral message on screen, Townsend said, he wants to get on with the business of making movies. When he is deciding what movie to see, he said, he does not open the entertainment section of the newspaper and say, "Now, what white movie can I go to?" and he hopes that it won't be long before people look at films by blacks or starring blacks as films not as anomalies.

"The next movies I do," he said, "will just be about people, normal people."

PEOPLE

Billy the Kid Monument Stars Threat of War

Texans have gone too far in claiming Billy the Kid died there and not in New Mexico, say officials in New Mexico county commissioners. Dona Ana County commissioners are upset because Hico, Texas, last week erected a monument to a man who claimed to be the outlaw. Hico residents said they have evidence showing the outlaw was not killed in 1881, and that he spent the last years of his life in Hico as Officer L. (Brushy Bill) Roberts, New Mexico residents stick to the story that their Sheriff Pat Garrett gunned down Billy, a fugitive cattle rustler, using the name William H. Bonney, in 1881. By acknowledging the claims of Roberts, Hico residents are calling Garrett a liar, say Berger, a Las Cruces, New Mexico, commissioner, said Tuesday. "No retaliation for this despicable act is too great," the commissioners said in a letter to Governor George W. Bush.

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Be Robert J. McCauley, a former New Mexico state legislator who is chairman of the state's tourism committee, said in a letter to the editor. "It is a good idea to let the world know that the state is a safe place to visit," he said.

McCabe said, "I am not sure what the future holds for the state, but we are doing our best to make sure that tourists are welcome here. We are working hard to improve our infrastructure and to attract more tourists to our state. We are also working to improve our economy and to create more jobs for our citizens. We are also working to protect our natural resources and to ensure that they are used sustainably. We are also working to protect our environment and to ensure that it is clean and healthy. We are also working to protect our cultural heritage and to ensure that it is preserved for future generations. We are also working to protect our natural resources and to ensure that they are used sustainably. We are also working to protect our environment and to ensure that it is clean and healthy. We are also working to protect our cultural heritage and to ensure that it is preserved for future generations. 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